

Environmental Impacts of Demand Response Resources



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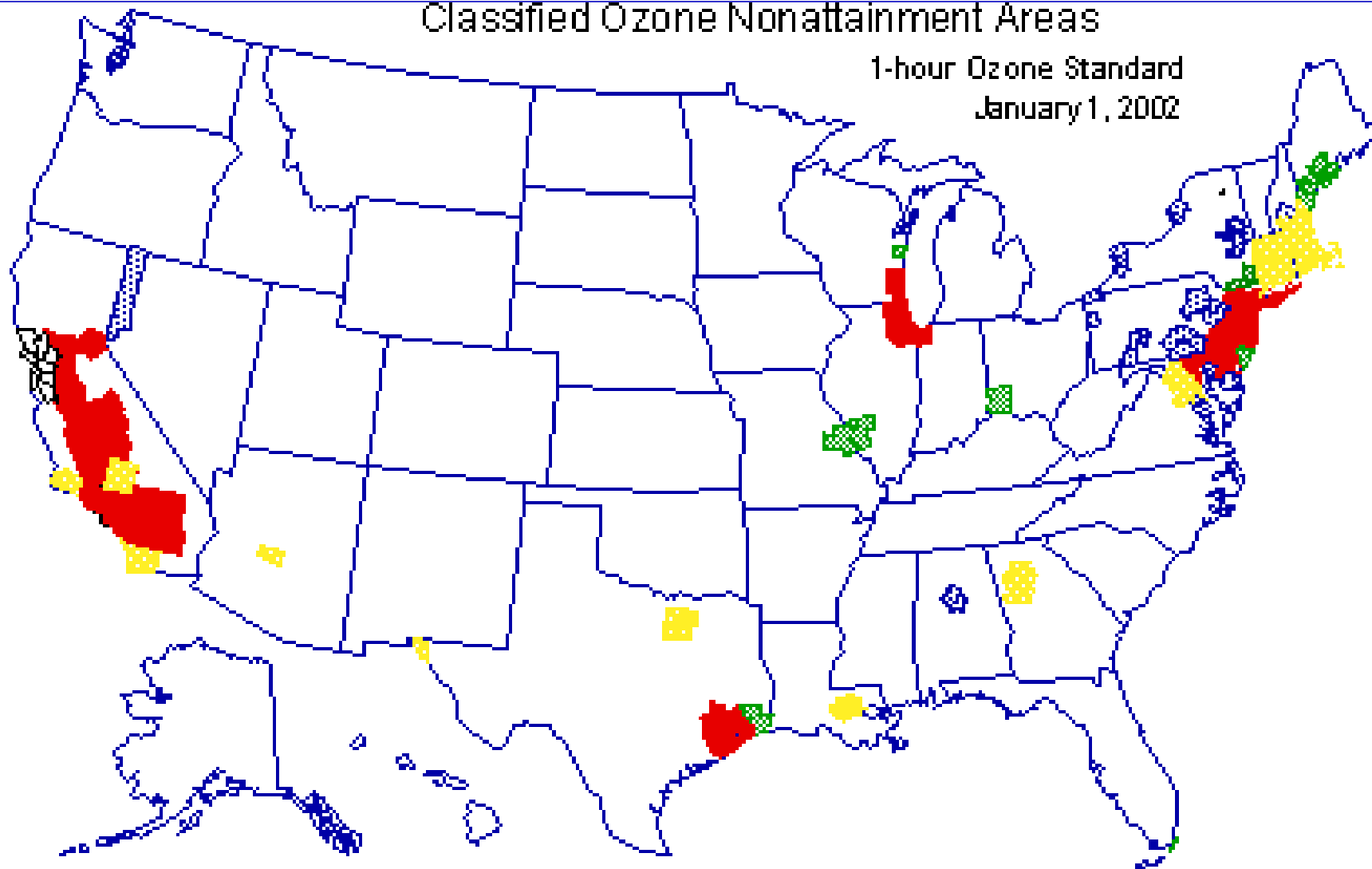
Overview

- ✉ Electric power generation degrades air quality at summer peak
- ✉ Demand response options can reduce or exacerbate air pollution at summer peak
- ✉ Clear environmental winners - energy efficiency, PV, fuel cells, wind
- ✉ Recommendations



Classified Ozone Nonattainment Areas

1-hour Ozone Standard
January 1, 2002



Classifications

Extreme (LA) & Severe Serious Moderate Marginal

San Francisco is Classified Other / Sec 125A & Incomplete Data Areas Not Included

revised 06/01/01

Demand Response Options

Energy Efficiency - High Efficiency AC Systems, Commercial Lighting



Load Curtailment - Reduced lighting, AC cutbacks, suspended operations



Load Shifting - Rescheduled industrial processes, AC & Water Heater Cycling



Distributed Generation - Emergency generators, fuel cells, PV, combined heat & power

Environmental Impacts - Power Plant Air Pollution Emission Rates

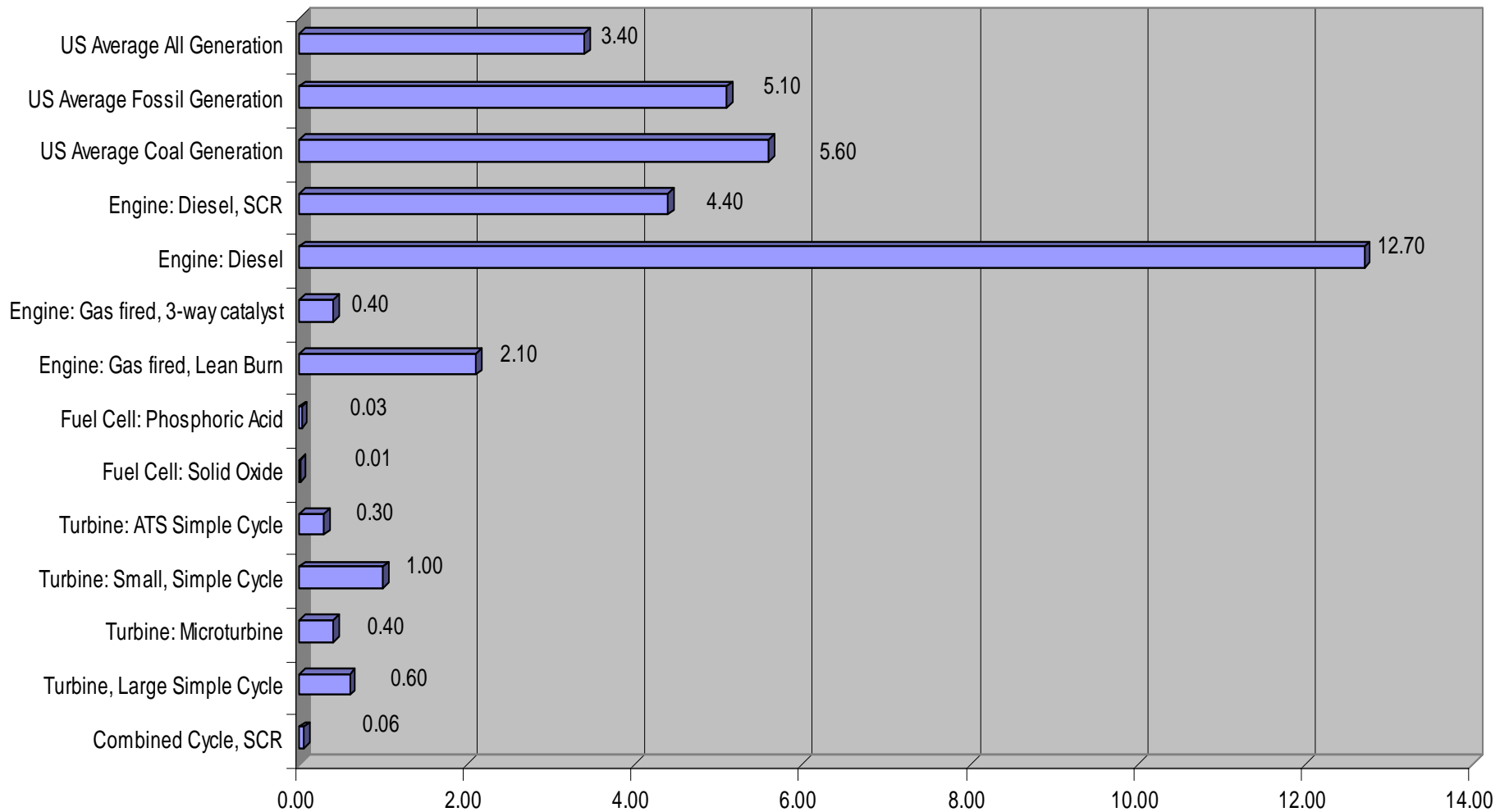


	<u>U.S. Average</u>	<u>Marginal*</u>
NO _x	3.4 lb/MWh	0.6 lb/MWh
SO ₂	7.9 lb/MWh	0.006 lb/MWh
PM ₁₀	0.19 lb/MWh	0.07 lb/MWh
CO ₂	1,408 lb/MWh	1188 lb/MWh

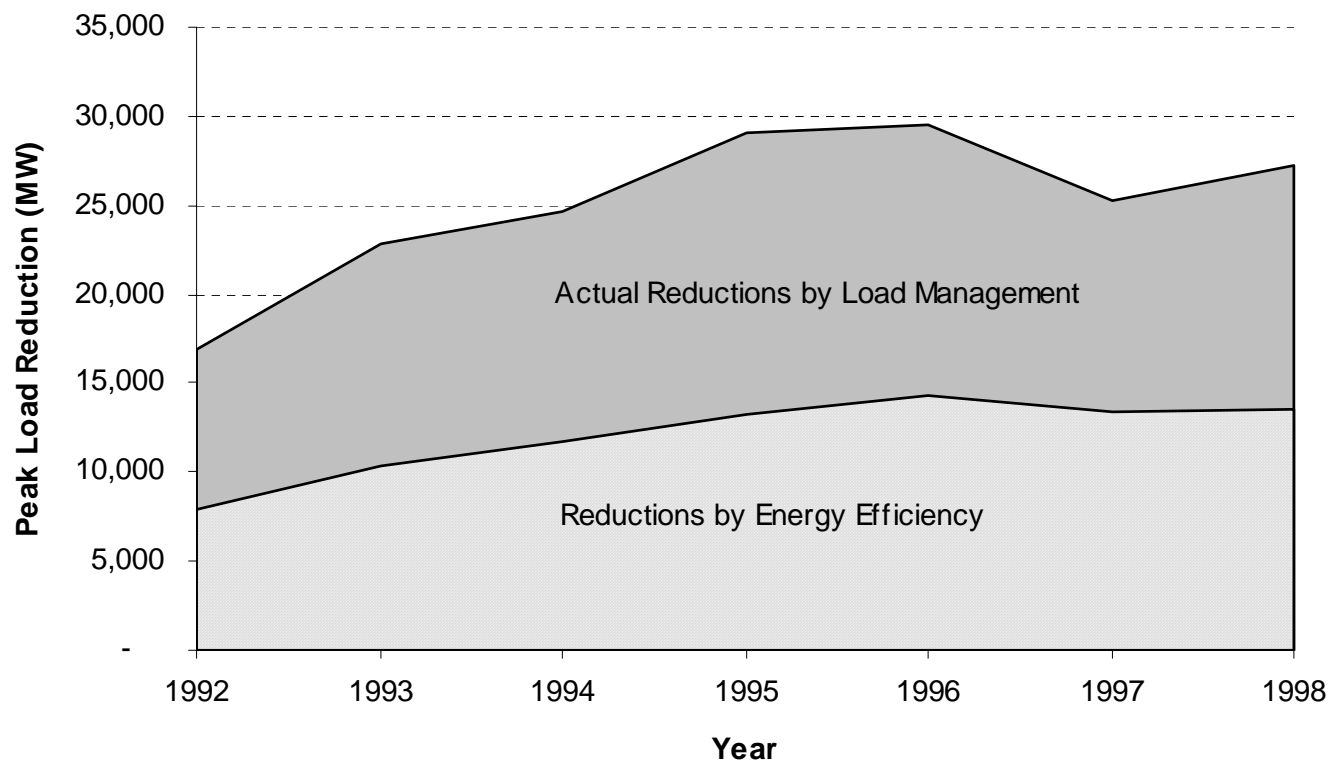


(* Large simple cycle gas fired turbine)

Nox Emission Rate (lb/MWh)



Actual Peak Load Reductions from Energy Efficiency & Load Management Programs U.S. 1992-1998



Recommendations:

- ↖ Consider environmental impacts in promoting demand response programs.
- ↖ Environmental regulations are needed for small distributed generation to protect air quality in urban airsheds.
- ↖ Give priority to clean DR options - energy efficiency, renewables, fuel cells.
- ↖ More info at: www.raponline.org

